CLAIMS AMENDMENTS

1. (currently amended) Method for producing a tublar workpiece, ~~especially a shock-absorber piston rod, wherein starting out from a tubular initial workpiece (3)~~, comprising:

first processing steps of:

reducing a first area ~~(3a)~~ of ~~the~~ initial workpiece ~~(3) is reduced in a first step~~ by a radial forming process for reducing ~~it's~~ the outer diameter of the workpiece,

forming ~~and~~ a transition area ~~(3c)~~, extending at an angle relative to the longitudinal axis ~~(A)~~ of the tubular initial workpiece ~~(3), is formed,~~ said transition area ~~(3c)~~ extending between said first area ~~(3a)~~ of the initial workpiece ~~(3)~~ having the reduced diameter and a non-reduced second area ~~(3b)~~ following the transition area ~~(3c), characterized in that a second process step, following the first process step,~~

a second process step of:

cold forming the transition area ~~(3c)~~ of the initial workpiece ~~(3) is cold formed~~ to obtain ~~the~~ a substantially rectangular ~~(2)~~ shoulder of the workpiece ~~(1)~~.

~~The method as defined in Claim 1, chractorized in that radial forming of the first area (3c) is effected by rotary swaging.~~

2. (currently amended) The method as defined in Claim ~~1~~ 11, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the orbital forming process of the second process step is an orbital forging or axial pressing process.

3. (currently amended) The method as defined in Claim ~~3~~ 2, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the orbital forging process is effected by at least one of circular movement and a tilting movement.

4. (currently amended) Workpiece with a substantially rectangular shoulder ~~(2), charctorized in that~~ comprising:

an intial workpiece haing a wall and a shoulder wherein the shoulder ~~(2)~~ is an integral part of the wall of the initial workpiece ~~(3)~~ and ~~that~~ the shoulder ~~(2)~~ is produced by cold forming the initial workpiece ~~(3)~~ by a radial forming process, followed by an orbital forging or axial pressing process.

5. Device for producing a tubular workpiece with a substantially rectangular shoulder ~~(2), characterized in that the device (10) comprisises~~ comprising:

a reducing unit ~~(11)~~, ~~by means of which~~ adapted to form a transistion area ~~(3c)~~ in the form of a circumferential inclined surface can be formed in a tubular initial workpiece ~~(3)~~, and

a forming unit ~~(15)~~ ~~by means of which~~ adapted to convert the inclined transition area ~~(3c)~~ ~~can be converted~~ to a substantially rectangular shoulder ~~(2)~~ of the workpiece ~~(1)~~ by cold forming of the intial workpiece ~~(3)~~.

6. (currently amended) The device as claimed in Claim ~~6~~ 5, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the reducing unit ~~(11)~~ of the device ~~(10)~~ comprises at least one forging die ~~(12)~~.

7. (currently amended) The device as claimed in Claim ~~7~~ 6, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the at least one forging die comprises an inclined forming surface ~~(13)~~.

8. (currently amended) The device as claimed in Claim ~~6~~ 5, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the forming unit ~~(15)~~ of the device ~~(10)~~ is ~~designed as~~ an orbital forming unit.

9. (currently amended) The device as claimed in Claim ~~6~~ 5, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the forming unit ~~(15)~~ comprises an orbital tool ~~(16)~~ that performs an orbital movement about a longitudinal axis ~~(A)~~ of the initial workpiece~~(3)~~.

10. (currently amended) The method as defined in Claim 1, ~~charactorized in that~~ wherein radial forming of the first area ~~(3c)~~ is effected by rotary swaging.

11. (New) The method as defined in Claim 1, wherein the cold-forming process of the second process step is an orbital forming process.